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livered before the Unitarian Society, at Essex-street Chapel, in Commemoration of the Repeal of the Penal Laws against the Impugners of the Doctrine of the Trinity. To which is annexed an Appendix, containing a summary Review of a Publication of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, entitled "A brief Memorial on the Repeal of the 9th and 10th William III." &c.; by Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Chapel, 3s.

Short Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, chiefly Designed for the Use of Country Villages; by Isaac Mann, 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Prophecies announcing the Birth of the Prince of Peace, extracted from the Works of Joanna Southcott; to which are added a few Remarks thereon by herself, 10d.

Evidence and Authority of the Christian Revelation; by the Rev. T. Chalmers, 7s. 6d.

Remarks on the Theatre and Fire at Richmond, in part occasioned by that awful catastrophe; shewing that Theatrical Amusements are incompatible with the profession and duties of Christianity, 8d.

TRAVELS.

Relation Historique du Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent, pendant les Annees 1799-1804. in 4to. Vol. I. Part I. with a folio Atlas, price £3, and fine paper, £3 12s.

The personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent; during the Years 1799-1804; accompanied by the whole of the Text of the Atlas Pittoresque, and a Selection of the Plates by M. de Humboldt, comprising his Researches on the Institutions and Monuments of the An-

cient Inhabitants of America, &c.; translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the Author, in 4 Vols. 8vo. illustrated with Plates, some of which are coloured, price £2 12s. 6d. Boards, the First Part of the Translation.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENTS OF WORKS IN THE PRESS.

The Descent of Liberty, a Mask in allusion to the Close of the late War; by the Editor of the Examiner.

The Lord of the Isles; by Walter Scott, Esq.

Charlemagne, ou L'Eglise Délivrée, Poème épique, en Vingt-Quatre Chants; par Lucien Bonaparte, Membre de l'Institut de France; &c.

Charlemagne, translated into English Rhyme; by the Rev. S. Butler, D.D. and the Rev. F. Hodgson, A.M.

Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the M.S. of George Bannatyne, M.D.LXVIII.

A Reprint of the *Morte D'Arthur*. The Text of this Edition will be a faithful Transcript from the Wynkyn de Worde Edition, in the Possession of Earl Spencer, with an Introduction and Notes, tending to elucidate the History and Bibliography of the Work; as well as the Fictions of the Round Table Chivalry in general; by John Louis Goldsmid.

"The Poetical Exercises at vacant heures of James the Sixth, King of Scotland." Edited by R. P. Gillies, Esq.

The Poems of Thomas Stanley, Esq. Reprinted from the Original Edition, which is now exceedingly rare.

Translations from *Anacreon*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, &c.; by the same Author, from the Edition of 1651.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

COMPARATIVE STATE OF THE REVENUE AND FINANCES OF GREAT BRITAIN, FROM THE YEAR 1701 TO THE YEAR 1814.

(From *Phillips' Monthly Magazine*.)

As the condition and power of a country are measured by the state of its finances, every Briton is deeply interested in the following facts which have been abstracted from official documents, and

BELFAST MAG. NO. LXXV.

arranged for the first time in an intelligible form for the information of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine*. An endeavour has been made to express every thing separately and clearly, so that these usually-involved accounts may be comprehended by the plainest capacity, and persons of least experience in arithmetical statements.

Money raised by Taxes and Loans.

In 1701 the monies voted for by

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parliament for the public service were	5,769,375
In 1714, the last year of Queen Anne	5,691,803
In 1726, the last of Geo. I.	7,224,175
In the glorious year 1759, the last of Geo. II.	10,486,457
In 1762, the last year of the seven years' war	19,616,119
In 1782, the last year of the American war	24,261,477
In 1801, the last year of the war against the French Republic	68,923,970
In 1818, the last year of the Malta war (exclusive of an addition of £7,813,574 to the unfunded debt)	110,028,971
<i>The Navy Cost.</i>	
In 1701, the last year of King William	1,046,397
In 1726	1,500,000
In 1762	2,678,251
In 1782	7,803,285
In 1801	15,800,000
In 1813	21,906,624
<i>The Army Cost, including Subsidies for Military purposes.</i>	
In 1701 the land service cost	425,998
In 1726 ditto	1,000,000
In 1762 ditto	6,600,000
In 1782 ditto	7,661,000
In 1801 ditto (exclusive of Ireland, £3,785,000)	12,117,000
In 1814 ditto (exclusive of ordnance 3½ millions, and Ireland 3¼ millions)	40,763,936
<i>The Public Debt Cost in Interest &c.</i>	
In 1701, the last year of William III.	1,109,123
In 1726, last year of Geo. I.	2,240,985
In 1762, last year of 7-years' war	3,794,594
In 1782, last year of American war	8,012,061
In 1802, last year of the Republican war	21,144,586
In 1813, the last year of Malta war and interest of Ex. Bills	41,897,376
<i>The permanent Taxes produced,</i>	
In 1701	3,769,375
In 1714	5,691,803
In 1726	7,224,175
In 1762	8,655,750
In 1783	12,995,519
In 1802	22,273,615
In 1813 (besides war taxes 24 millions)	41,661,269
From July 5, 1813, to July 5, 1814, all sorts of taxes pro-	

duced 62,956,09"
 In 1801 the income tax, at 5 per cent. produced £5,590,530, and 1813-4 the property tax, at 10 per cent. £14,317,127 giving 112 millions as the public income as far as ascertained in 1801, and 143 millions in 1814, and not more than three-fourths perhaps was ascertained; so that in 1801 the entire public income was in money about 150 millions, and, in 1813, 190 millions.

<i>The Customs produced,</i>	
In 1701	1,474,861
In 1714	1,588,162
In 1760	1,969,934
In 1785	4,592,091
In 1800	6,799,755
In 1810	10,871,273
In 1813	8,086,313

<i>Value of Exports.</i>	
In 1701 the estimated value of the cargoes exported was	Millions. 6
In 1760	.
In 1770	16
In 1780	12¾
In 1790	20
In 1800	38
In 1810	50¼
And in 1813	38

In which two last years about three fourths was British and Irish produce and manufactures, and the rest foreign and colonial merchandize re-exported. But these estimates are not much to be depended on; and as the quantities are measured in money, which is in 1814 but a fifth of its value in 1701, a fourth in 1760, a third in 1780, and a half in 1800. So truly to compare the exports of those years with 1813, the sums ought respectively to be multiplied by 5, 4, 8, and 2; on which principles the exports of 1760, in value of 1813, would be 63 millions; of 1780, 60 millions; and of 1800, 76 millions; so that the exports of Great Britain, between 1800, and 1813, have in quantity fallen off one half. *The relative power and value of all items of revenue and expense may be estimated in the same manner.*

Shipping.

In 1813 there belonged to the ports of the British empire 23,640 vessels, navigated by 165,557 men, and measuring 2,514,484 tons, that is, averaging about 7 men, and 110 tons. In 1812 above two millions of tons cleared outward, but 1760 only 647,000 tons; in 1780 the tonnage was 885,000; and in 1800, 2,130,000.

Bank of England Notes in Circulation.

Average of ten years before £.

1797	10,799,338
1797, July 8	10,776,482
1802, average	17,054,454
1808, August 1	17,644,670
1809, July 7	18,440,420
1811, July 13	23,565,390
1813, July 9	24,991,430
1814, July 10	29,532,900

Successive Amounts of the Public Debt.

1701	16,394,701
1714	50,644,307
1726	50,793,555
1738	46,661,769
1749	74,221,686
1762	110,603,836
1783	212,502,429
1793	238,231,248
1801	484,363,474

1810 (exclusive of an unfunded debt of £47,427,275.) 722,466,770

1814, Feb. 1. (exclusive of an enormous unfunded debt of £0,968,966*l.* and of a loan of 18,500,000*l.* made since) 814,867,527

Of which there was on that day in the hands of the commissioners for reducing the national debt 97,357,971

Leaving a balance, (exclusive as above) of 717,509,550

The several sums applicable to the purposes of the commissioners for liquidating the public debt did amount to 15,006,419*l.* but, in consequence of the interest of the late loans being charged on this fund, the annual income of the commissioners was on the 14th of March last, reduced to 11,590,452*l.*

Loans.

The amount of the several public loans negotiated to carry on the late extraordinary wars, between the 1st of January, 1793, and the 31st of December, 1813, was

in 1793	4,500,000
1794	11,000,000
1795	18,000,000
1796	18,000,000
1796	7,500,000
1796	18,000,000
1797	13,000,000
1798	15,000,000
1798	3,000,000
1799	12,500,000
1800	18,500,000
1801	25,500,000
1802	23,000,000
1803	10,000,000
1804	10,000,000

1805	20,000,000
1806	18,000,000
1807	12,200,000
1808	8,000,000
1809	11,000,000
1810	8,000,000
1811	4,981,300
1811	12,000,000
1812	6,782,625
1812	15,650,000
1813	21,000,000
1814	22,000,000
	18,500

*Sources of Revenue in 1813.**Permanent Taxes.*

Customs	8,086,313
Excise	18,526,879
Stamps	5,532,460
Land and assessed taxes	7,803,459
Post office	1,619,136
Poundage on Pensions and Salaries	82,575
Hackney coaches	22,245
Hawkers and pedlars	18,203

41,661,269

Hereditary revenues, as crown lands, &c.

123,273

War Taxes.

Customs	3,275,358
Excise	6,117,857
Property Tax	14,583,286

And sundry arrears paid up of 8,265,000

Making a total in 1813 of 74,027,539

But accounts made up to July 5, 1814, make the nett revenue 62,956,097*l.**Ireland, on the 5th of Jan. 1814.*

The accounts of the revenue and expenditure of Ireland are kept separate; but in the year ending Jan. 5, 1814, its revenue was as follows:—

Revenue.

Customs	2,484,721
Excise	2,905,100
Stamps	898,164
Post Office	124,969
Miscellaneous	41,978

6,454,932

Loans 7,573,862

Peculiar resources 357,358

Total income of Ireland 14,368,147

Expenditure.

Interest and charges of debt	5,248,820
Civil list, &c.	481,637

	£.
Army and ordnance in Ireland	3,675,315
Miscellaneous services, payment to joint expenditure, &c.	3,992,389
	<hr/> 13,598,159

Irish debt created between 1773 and 1813, of which about six millions has been redeemed by means of a sinking fund of 687,899*l.* 81,915,700
There is also an unfunded debt of 2,753,898

	Wheat	Wheat Flour.
	Exported.	Imported.
In 1701	98,324 Qrs.	1 Qrs.
In 1721	81,633	...
In 1741	45,417	... 40
In 1761	441,956	... 0
In 1781	103,021	159,866
In 1801	28,406	1,424,766
In 1810	75,785	1,530,691
In 1811	97,765	292,058
In 1812	46,325	246,576

The preceding items will serve the public as materials for thinking, and with that view they are transferred to the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*. In some subsequent extracts it is proposed to introduce various interesting facts relative to particular branches of revenue and expenditure, for the purpose of further illustration and information.

To the Right Honourable and Honourable the Trustees of the Linen and Hempen Manufactures,

The Memorial of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Bleachers, of the Town and Vicinity of Belfast,

Sheweth,

That your Memorialists have received from the Inspector of the Southern district of this County, a communication from your Honourable Board, intimating, that the Lords of Trade have it in contemplation to abolish the transit duty of 15 per cent. on foreign linens exported from Great Britain.

Your Memorialists having been of late years frequently compelled by the export merchant of Britain, to bring this important question under consideration, are decidedly of the opinion, that if it is carried into effect, it must and will be ruinous to the peace, welfare, and happiness of this country, by losing the only trade that the poor and middle class of society have for

their support. At present, nearly all the rents of the Province of Ulster, are paid by the industry of the spinning wheel and loom:—Stop them, and what must the consequence be? Will the people, robbed of their only support, see their miserable families starve? Can any thing short of robbery and insurrection be expected? Will the late or former Insurrection Acts prevent such calamities? Memorialists are of opinion they will not.

Memorialists beg to call the attention of your Honourable Board to the very unequal situation of the linen manufactures of this country with those on the continent; where the necessaries of life are very cheap, wages extremely low, in consequence of the burdens of taxation being very trifling, when compared with what exists in this country. Memorialists do not hesitate to assert, that if the transit duty be taken off, it is sacrificing the staple trade of Ireland for the interest of a few export merchants of Great Britain. Memorialists beg leave to ask, will the British Government admit the other manufactures of the continent into England on bond, to be exported free of duty: such as woollens, cottons, cutlery, hats, lace, silk and cotton stockings, gloves, and a great variety of other articles? If all the manufactures of the continent are to be admitted on the same terms as linens, then, and not until then, will memorialists be satisfied with the justice of the act. Then the export merchant can assort his cargo to perfection. But so long as the woollen, silken, and other fabrics of British manufacture are protected by prohibitions, never can Memorialists be convinced of the justice of sacrificing the staple of Ireland for the interest of a few individuals.

Your Memorialists beg leave to remind your Honourable Board of the melancholy situation of some of the large manufacturing districts in England, where the manufactures are protected from imports of similar articles by prohibition. Yet, even there, the strong arm of the law has not given security to a vast many highly respectable manufacturers, whose improvements in machinery tended to bring the article cheaper to market, than by manual labour; the consequence has been, and still exists, that their frames, houses, and other property were destroyed, and in many instances the lives of the proprietors were in great danger. What would be the consequence in Yorkshire and other counties, were the woollens of the conti-